



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

nursing a supposed case of diphtheria which terminated fatally October 29 on Pacific street. Clinical history and post-mortem examination of the nurse demonstrated undoubted plague. Animal inoculations made. Both cases white. Did not occur in Chinatown. No connection with other cases traced. Hospital authorities burn the morgue to-day. Believe other cases occurring in San Francisco, being reported under other name. * * * Case of plague reported November 1, confirmed by bacteriologic examination in the laboratory.

KINYOUN.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever at Natchez, Miss.

[Telegram.]

JACKSON DEPOT, MISS., *November 6, 1900.*

One case yellow fever officially reported to this board at Natchez.

J. F. HUNTER,
Secretary.

[In a later telegram, P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker, who was ordered to proceed to Natchez and confer with the health authorities, reports November 8 that 5 cases and 3 deaths have occurred, and several cases of dengue have been reported in the vicinity. Source of infection unknown.]

Reports from the Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex., October 27, 1900—Inspection service.—I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work at this station for the week ended October 27, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 177 persons; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passenger trains, 36 persons; inspection Mexican immigrants, 35; disinfection blankets, clothing, etc., Mexican immigrants, 27 bundles; disinfected soiled linen imported for laundry work, 454 pieces; disinfection of goat skins from Mexico, 410.

E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of inspection of Bering, Teller City, Cape Prince of Wales, and Sledge Island, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, *October 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Asst. Surg. B. J. Lloyd returned on the evening of the 7th instant from his tour of inspection of the camps and villages in the vicinities of Port Clarence, Grantley Harbor, and Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, to which places he had gone by my direction.

I inclose a copy of his report.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

NOME, ALASKA, *October 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that from September 27 to October 7, 1900, I was, in accordance with your direction, engaged in the inspection of the ports of Bering (Port Clarence), Teller City, and the mission at Cape Prince of Wales. I found but little sickness among the white inhabitants, but the natives have suffered in a manner similar

to that described in my report of conditions prevailing in the territory between this port (Nome) and Topkok. I was informed by the missionary at Cape Prince of Wales that every native there had recently undergone an attack of measles. Not having sufficient time to perform vaccinations myself, and finding these places wholly without material, I made the following distribution of points:

At Teller City I left 500 points with Dr. George B. Simpson; at Bering, 250 points with Mr. William Jones; at Cape Prince of Wales, 250 points with Mr. W. T. Lopp, the missionary. These were left with the understanding that they were to be used gratuitously. Sanitary conditions at Teller City and Bering are fair and the water supply is good. At Cape Prince of Wales the living and dead (natives) are side by side in about equal numbers, it being their custom to dispose of the dead in the manner previously described, except that the bodies are elevated about 8 feet above the ground.

The steamship *Discovery*, on which I made the trip, returned to Nome on October 4, but as it was late at night I deferred landing until morning, well knowing, however, that I was taking chances on a trip to Sledge Island. I was not surprised to learn, when I made my appearance the next morning, that we were already well on our way. During our forty-eight hours' stay at this place I landed and made a careful inspection of the island with reference to its fitness as a base for quarantine operations. In view of the fact that landings may be made here when it is not even safe to drop anchor at Nome (and for other reasons), I strongly recommend it to your consideration, with the suggestion that by adopting a method of inspecting vessels at this place many of the disagreeable features which could not be avoided this season would be eliminated from future operations.

Respectfully,

B. J. LLOYD,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND U. S. M. H. S., Nome, Alaska.

Maritime quarantine service at Nome, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, September 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for the week ended September 22, 1900:

The steamship *Charles D. Lane* came in from Shelton at Sledge Island on the 17th instant and was visited by Dr. Lloyd with the intention of disinfecting the 2 staterooms in which were cases of measles. But as twelve days had elapsed since the cases were removed from the ship, and as the rooms, bedding, etc., had been thoroughly aired during this interval, a further disinfection was considered unnecessary.

On September 18, the schooner *Lady George* arrived from Norton Sound, Alaska, and immediately landed her passengers without waiting for inspection. The vessel had been boarded and inspected by me before, and the captain, G. H. Woodruff, informed of the quarantine regulations in force at this port. The facts of the case were given to the United States district attorney, who promised to take action against the captain at his earliest opportunity.

Inasmuch as no new case of smallpox had been reported in Alaska since August 25, and because of the very stormy weather which prevails in this locality in the fall months and the consequent difficulty in landing passengers in case of any delay, Lieutenant Jarvis advised that the quarantine against Alaskan ports be raised. This was accordingly done on the 18th instant by means of a circular letter which was and will be sent to the captains of all vessels immediately after their arrival. I inclose a copy of this letter.

A case of smallpox having been diagnosed in the barracks hospital here on the 20th instant and it being impossible to trace the source of infection, I notified the quarantine officers at Dutch Harbor, Port Townsend, and San Francisco and recommended that the inspection of vessels from Nome be continued. I also notified the owners of vessels leaving this port that it would be advisable for them to have an inspection by me just before sailing. On such inspection I will have the